

cite recent examples. Henry's 1993 innovation achieves forward-facing rowing while basically preserving traditional rowing technique by means of placing a direction transfer mechanism between two first class levers, allowing the first class lever on the handle end to pivot against the inside end of the other first class lever so that the blade end of the oar propels the watercraft in the opposite direction it would otherwise, which is to say, forward. DuPont's 1993 innovation makes use of mechanical devices such as gears, torque shafts, looms, and a linkage assembly to accomplish forward-facing rowing.

Page 3, paragraph encompassing lines 11-17, replace with the following new paragraph:

--That traditional rowing limits the force that can be applied in propelling a watercraft to that which the rower can exert through the hands alone has also spurred prior inventions that have combined a strategy to add leg power to the oars which is not conducted through the hands with a strategy to achieve forward-facing rowing. U.S. Pat. No. 5,647,782 issued Jul., 1997, to Henry; U.S. Pat. No. 5,685,750 issued November, 1997, to Rantilla; and U.S. Pat. No. 6,109,988 issued August, 2000, to Dunn, Jr., are recent examples. Henry's 1997 invention adds leg power to oars without directing it through the rower's hands by means of a slidable inboard support assembly holding a support post and mounting bracket which is powered by the rower's legs and feet. To accomplish this both inboard and outboard support assemblies are used in conjunction with dual pivot elements, an oar brace, and a stretcher assembly in addition to foot